

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: CUSTODIAL DETENTION
SECURITY INDEX**

FILE NUMBER: 100-358086

SECTION : 66



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. D. W. Moore, Jr.
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

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Director Sec'y _____

TO : MR. W. R. WANNALL

DATE: August 5, 1975

FROM : MR. R. L. SHACKELFORD

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. T. J. Seabaugh

SUBJECT: SECURITY INDEX - *Internal*
INTERNAL SECURITY MATTER

The purpose of this memorandum is to alert you to items appearing in New York City and local newspapers 8/3/75 written by Mr. John M. Crewdson relating to the "Security Index."

The 8/3/75 issue of "The New York Times" contained an article captioned "FBI Reportedly Listed Citizens to Detain in Crisis." Attributing information to undisclosed sources, this article disclosed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation began in the early 1950s to compile a secret list, known as the "Security Index," of American citizens who were "targeted for detention" in a national emergency under the Subversive Activities Control Act. At its peak this list reportedly contained approximately 15,000 names, including suspected agents of hostile Governments, and virtually all known members of the American Communist Party. According to newspaper sources, the list also contained several clergymen, some persons who were quite "elderly" and others who posed no genuine internal security threat. Although the emergency detention provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act under which the Index was established were repealed by Congress in 1971, one of the sources said the Index was still being maintained by the FBI in anticipation of the reinstatement of such authority.

The newspaper account also disclosed that an FBI spokesman acknowledged that the FBI does "maintain a list of individuals felt to be dangerous to the internal security of the U.S." This list was "not for detention purposes" but is merely for administrative control within the FBI. An unnamed Justice Department official reportedly stated that, in addition to suspected terrorists, the list was likely to include at any given time political dissidents and members of Marxist organizations ranging from the Communist Party to the pro-Chinese Revolutionary Union.

These newspaper accounts also disclosed that according to an unidentified Justice Department official, the FBI asked the Department of Justice whether it could continue to maintain the Index as a part of the Bureau's record keeping system following repeal of the Emergency Detention Authority in 1971. This Justice Department source recalled that the FBI was informed they could keep records.

These newspaper accounts concluded with information regarding gradual decrease in numbers of individuals included in the Index. The 10,000 or so names that were weeded out, according to the newspaper sources, were placed into a "reserve index" which

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Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: SECURITY INDEX

for practical purposes served as an inactive file. It could not be learned whether the reserve index was still in existence.

The Emergency Detention Program operated by us emanated from Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 commonly cited as the Emergency Detention Act (EDA) of 1950. This enactment authorized the President during self-declared internal security emergencies such as an invasion or insurrection to confine in detention camps persons concerning whom there was reasonable grounds to believe might commit or conspire with others to commit espionage or sabotage. The Attorney General charged the FBI with responsibility for apprehension of persons falling within the scope of the EDA. The names of those to be arrested under the EDA of 1950 were included in a Security Index (SI).

The SI was an operational guide for apprehension maintained by the FBI and included the names of persons deemed potentially dangerous in the event of a national emergency. Dangerousness was assessed through investigation, and final approval for inclusion rested with the Department of Justice.

Following the termination of World War II, all SI cards were cancelled at the Bureau in September, 1945, with the exception of those relating to communists, Russians, and certain other individuals affiliated with Marxist groups. As of February, 1946, cards were being maintained only on individuals of great importance. As of February, 1946, we had 10,736 cards on individuals included in the SI.

In early 1948, the United States was threatened with difficulties with the Soviet Union and we realized the need for being prepared for the possible detention of communists should an armed conflict between the two nations arise. In order to more effectively cope with the situation, a reevaluation was made of our investigations in the communist field and the Communist Index (CI) was set up and was comprised of all known Communist Party members and reported members of communist organizations. The CI should be distinguished from the SI and was designed to include those individuals who should be continually borne in mind from the standpoint of the security of the country with a view toward possible investigation, interrogation or action at some future date. In June, 1960, the CI became known as the Reserve Index (RI) as the latter name was more descriptive since the Index actually contained the names of individuals formerly affiliated with subversive organizations other than the Communist Party. The RI represented a group of individuals who, next to SI subjects, presented the greatest potential threat to the internal security of this country in time of an emergency.

On 9/25/71, Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 was repealed by an act of Congress and simultaneously we discontinued the SI and the RI. Simultaneously, the maintenance of SI and RI cards both at Headquarters and in the field was discontinued and all plans for apprehension of those listed on the SI were set aside.

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: SECURITY INDEX

On 10/22/71, the Attorney General advised that our investigative authority remained unaffected by repeal of the EDA, and the FBI was not prohibited from maintaining an Administrative Index (ADEX) on security subjects. Thereafter, ADEX was created as an administrative device for internal FBI use only. The Department of Justice has been informed of FBI policy regarding ADEX which provides a listing of individuals posing a danger to the internal security of the U. S. ADEX affords us a record of individuals which may merit close investigative attention pending legal steps by the President to take further action. Only those individuals are included on ADEX who have shown a willingness and capability of engaging in activities including but not restricted to treason, rebellion, sabotage, espionage and terrorism.

The number of individuals included on ADEX has declined from 15,500 (August, 1972) to 1,351 as of 6/15/75.

RECOMMENDATION:

Will follow and you will be advised of any additional pertinent information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 8/27/75

FROM : Legal Counsel *J. B. Adams*

SUBJECT: SECURITY INDEX

Adair - General

On 8/27/75, *Phoebe Miller* of the Deputy Attorney General's Office, called and said that the Deputy Attorney General had received a note from the Attorney General relating to the recent "NY Times" article regarding the Security Index. She indicated that the Deputy was aware that the Security Index no longer existed, but that we did maintain a current index under a different name of the most prominent subversive individuals. She asked that we send to the Deputy for his background information a memorandum indicating the history of the Security Index, the criteria used for it, a description of the current index, the criteria used, and any authority for its maintenance.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Intelligence Division prepare an appropriate memorandum.

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- 1 - Mr. Herington

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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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EX 103

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Because LHM prepared 9/18/75 on same subject material for House Subcommittee on Crime, Civil Liberties, & Administration of Justice, Josephine Thomas, DAG Office contacted 9/18/75 to determine if LHM acceptable to DAG request. Thomas advised such would be acceptable. LHM is detailed history of FBI at ADEX. Fair documents concerning criteria for SI and authority for ADEX also furnished. Copy of LHM documents attached. LHM and documents sent via mail and delivered 9/10/75 by P.V. Galey.

LEGAL COUNSEL

UNRECORDED

September 8, 1975

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON COURTS, CIVIL LIBERTIES AND
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE OF THE HOUSE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Reference is made to a letter dated August 6, 1975, to the Attorney General from the Chairman of captioned Subcommittee requesting information relating to this Bureau's maintaining a Security Index and opening mail in connection with our foreign counterintelligence responsibilities.

Attached for your approval and forwarding to the Subcommittee is an original of a memorandum which contains a response to the requests in referenced letter.

A copy of the memorandum is being furnished for your records.

It should be noted seven documents which are being submitted with the memorandum pursuant to the above requests set forth information relating to the Department's Portfolio concerning the Program for Apprehension and Detention of Persons Considered Potentially Dangerous to the National Defense and Public Safety of the United States, commonly referred to as the Emergency Detention Program. These documents are classified up to and including "Secret" with original classifying authority stemming from the Department. The decision as to whether or not these documents should be declassified at this time is being left to the Department.

Enclosures (9)

UNRECORDED

The Attorney General

September 16, 1975

Director, FBI

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE (HSC)

Adel - General

Reference is made to a request from the HSC dated August 27, 1975, for "delivery of all ADEX lists that have been maintained since January 1, 1973 until the present." It is also noted that the HSC had requested information concerning the Security Index during testimony provided by an official of this Bureau on August 7, 1975, on the subject matter "Budget Inquiry on Intelligence Activities."

Attached for your approval and forwarding to the HSC is an original of a memorandum which is believed responsive to the requests of the HSC.

A copy of the memorandum is being furnished for your records.

The memorandum is classified inasmuch as information contained therein discusses aspects of the Emergency Detention Program, which program was classified by the Department.

Enclosures (2)

September 16, 1975

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (HSC)

Reference is made to HSC request dated August 27, 1975, for "delivery of all ADEX lists that have been maintained since January 1, 1973 until the present." It is also noted on the occasion of the testimony of Assistant Director E. W. Walsh of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) before the HSC on August 7, 1975, on the subject matter "Budget Inquiry on Intelligence Activities," pages 1278-1279 of the testimony transcript indicates that Representative Ronald V. Dellums inquired "What is the SI?; What was the authority for it?; Is it still in operation?; If not, when did it end?; Was operation ever discussed with Congress or OMB; Did Bureau budget show funds for operation or SI?"

As the subject matter of both the Administrative Index (ADEX) and the Security Index (SI) programs are interrelated, there is set forth below background information concerning these programs which is believed will be responsive to inquiries of the HSC.

During 1939 and 1940, a custodial detention list was compiled by the FBI consisting of the identity of those individuals whose presence at liberty in the United States in time of war or national emergency would be dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States Government. On June 26, 1940, the Attorney General was advised of such a list and on March 18, 1941, information pertaining to the identity and tendencies of individuals on this list was forwarded to the Department of Justice. The use of the term custodial detention list was discontinued on August 14, 1943, and the

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SEE NOTE PAGE 5

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐

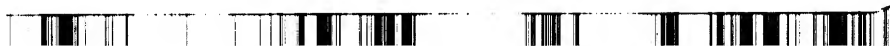
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list then became known as the SI. During 1945 the SI was cancelled except for those portions relating to communists, Russians, and individuals whose nationalistic tendencies resulted from an ideological or organizational affiliation with Marxist groups. On March 8, 1946, the FBI advised the Attorney General a list was being prepared of all members of the Communist Party and any others who would be dangerous or potentially dangerous in the event of a break in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, or other serious crisis, involving the United States and the USSR. This list was to be prepared as a result of developments in the international situation during that time period and in light of Soviet espionage investigations then being conducted by the FBI. The Attorney General was apprised of this list so the Attorney General could advise whether such action met with his approval. As far back as September 20, 1946, the Department of Justice advised the FBI that a program was under consideration for the detention of communists in the event of a national emergency or hostilities between the United States and the USSR through Presidential Directive which would empower the Secretary of War to define a military exclusion area and would provide for the detention of persons by the Bureau of Prisons. During August, 1948, the Department provided the FBI with a Departmental Portfolio entitled, "Program For Apprehension and Detention of Persons Considered Potentially Dangerous to the National Defense and Public Safety of the United States." This program established guidelines for the apprehension by the FBI of individuals considered dangerous to the national defense of the United States during times of emergency. In time of an emergency a Presidential Proclamation would be issued and brought before Congress for ratification.

On September 23, 1950, the Internal Security Act of 1950 became a law and with it the passage of Title II concerning the Emergency Detention Act (EDA). Title II of the Internal Security Act declared that when a state of internal security emergency is proclaimed by the President, he, through the Attorney General, would direct the apprehension and detention of such persons as to whom there were reasonable grounds to believe that such person probably would engage in, or probably conspire with others to engage in acts of espionage or sabotage. The list, or SI, being maintained by the FBI of those persons who could be considered dangerous during times of an emergency was to be utilized to aid in the apprehension and detention of individuals under the auspices of the EDA. During 1951, a

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Re: UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (HSC)

list of names which were maintained on the SI was prepared and furnished the Department. Criteria for inclusion on the SI were furnished the Department and on October 8, 1952, the Attorney General approved the standards used by the FBI.

The SI consisted of 5 x 8 cards which contained background information, nationalistic tendency, file numbers, and organizational affiliation of the individuals included thereon. Additions to and deletions from the SI were reviewed for approval or rejection at FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) and final approval was furnished by the Department except for a period during 1953 when the Department had neither funds nor manpower for the review.

The SI program was reviewed on a continuous basis at FBIHQ and whenever revisions of policy or criteria were made in the program, such revisions were submitted to the Attorney General for approval. The authority of the FBI in every phase of the SI program prior and subsequent to the passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950 has emanated from the Attorney General. Individuals were never investigated for the purpose of placing them on the SI; however, if an investigation of an individual disclosed potential dangers to the internal security of the United States in the event of a national emergency, then inclusion on the SI was considered.

On September 25, 1971, the NSA was repealed by Congress and the SI was discontinued as well as all plans for the apprehension of those listed on the SI.

Following repeal of the NSA during September, 1971, the Attorney General was requested to advise whether repeal of the NSA limited the authority of the FBI to conduct security investigations or maintain an administrative index of security subjects. The Attorney General advised on October 23, 1971, that the investigative authority of the FBI was not affected and the FBI was not prohibited from maintaining an index of security subjects. As a result of the Attorney General's notification the FBI instituted an ADX for use as an administrative aid to maintain a readily available and up-to-date list of individuals deemed dangerous to the internal security and who would be afforded priority investigative coverage in the event of a national emergency. Individuals are not included on this index merely because of opposition to Government policies or

Re: UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (HSC)

because they exercise their constitutional rights of protest or dissent. Membership in a subversive organization is not sufficient to warrant inclusion on this index. Individuals who are included are those who have exhibited a willingness or capability of engaging in treason, rebellion, sedition, sabotage, espionage, assassination of Government officials, terrorism, guerrilla warfare, or other acts which would result in interference with or a threat to the survival and effective operation of national, state, or local government. During 1972 the operation of this index was evaluated and revised to include only those individuals who pose a realistic, direct and current danger to the national security.

The INDEX is printed on 5 x 8 cards which are maintained at FBIHQ in the Intelligence Division. Name, background information, file numbers, and type of activity in which the individual is engaged are placed on the cards. This index is reviewed continuously and on a monthly basis is brought up to date with names being added and deleted. Once deletions are made, former lists cannot be reconstructed. The index on January 15, 1973, contained the names of 1,537 individuals and as of August 15, 1973, there were 1,494 names on the index.

As an administrative aid the index currently utilized by the FBI enables the FBI to remain alert to individuals who have exhibited a propensity to conduct acts inimical to the national security and affords the FBI a record of individuals who would merit close investigative attention pending legal steps by the President to take further action. It also serves as an extremely valuable list of individuals who pose a threat to the safety of the President of the United States, thereby enabling the FBI to provide current data to the United States Secret Service concerning these individuals.

As noted above, the past lists cannot be reconstructed and the index contains only the names and background information which would identify individuals listed thereon. For reasons of privacy and inasmuch as release of information on this index could adversely affect current operations and investigations being conducted by the FBI, information contained on the index is not being furnished.

Re: UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (HSC)

From a review of pertinent FBI files and from contact with knowledgeable FBI personnel, it does not appear the operation of the SI was discussed with Congress or the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) nor has the budget of the FBI indicated a specific breakdown of funds for operation of the SI.

NOTE:

LHM is being classified [redacted] inasmuch as information contained therein discusses aspects of the Emergency Detention Program, which program was classified by the Department.

Questions pertaining to the budget and whether the SI had been mentioned to Congress or OMB were discussed with Section Chief [redacted] of the Administrative Division. [redacted] indicated he was unaware of any previous testimony before Congress or information being provided OMB regarding the SI. He further indicated the Bureau budget did not specifically break down costs for operation of the SI.

UNRECORDED

9/18/75

1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COURTS, CIVIL
LIBERTIES, AND THE ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON THE JUDICIARY

To advise communications submitted to the above-captioned subcommittee in connection with LHM dated 9/8/75 which were classified have been declassified.

LHM captioned as above and dated 9/8/75 set forth information pertaining to the Security Index and the Emergency Detention Program. Enclosed with this LHM were two classified documents as follows: Director, FBI, memorandum to Attorney General (AG) dated September 30, 1971, serial [redacted] and AG letter to Director, FBI, dated 10/22/71, serial [redacted].

On 9/16/75 SA [redacted] telephonically contacted SA [redacted] Legal Counsel Division, to advise the above classified documents which had been submitted as enclosures to LHM to the above-mentioned subcommittee had been declassified per authority of the AG. SA [redacted] advised [redacted] Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, advised him on 9/16/75 that these items should be declassified in accordance with the desires of the AG.

It should be noted copies of these two communications have been requested by the General Accounting Office (GAO) in connection with their request for information pertaining to the Security Index and the Administrative Index. These items which are being submitted to GAO have been declassified also.

ACTION:

File copies of these two communications located in [redacted] and [redacted] will be declassified.

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UNRECORDED

The Attorney General

October 6, 1975

Director, FBI

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COURTS, CIVIL
LIBERTIES AND THE ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE
ON THE JUDICIARY

general
Reference is made to a letter dated August 6, 1975, to the Attorney General from the Chairman of captioned subcommittee requesting information relating to this Bureau's maintaining a Security Index and opening mail in connection with our foreign counterintelligence responsibilities. Reference is also made to Director, FBI, memorandum to the Attorney General dated September 2, 1975, with enclosures. Enclosures consisted of a classified memorandum responding to the above referenced letter of August 6, 1975, and seven documents relating to the Department's portfolio concerning the Program for Apprehension and Detention of Persons Considered Potentially Dangerous to the National Defense and Public Safety of the United States, commonly referred to as the Emergency Detention Program. Of these seven documents, which are currently being maintained by the Department, two were classified; however, on September 16, 1975, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, advised Mr. [redacted], FBI, that these two documents should be declassified on authority of the Department. These documents were located in FBI files and were classified with original classifying authority stemming from the Department; however, pursuant to the above decision, these documents have been declassified in FBI files and, accordingly, you should declassify these documents in your possession which were submitted with the referenced September 2, 1975, memorandum.

Additionally, the memorandum submitted to captioned subcommittee as an enclosure to the Director, FBI, memorandum to the Attorney General on September 2, 1975, was classified

UNRECORDED
10-6-75

The Attorney General

inasmuch as information contained therein concerned aspects of the Emergency Detention Program, which program was classified by the Department. , Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, has requested this memorandum be resubmitted in unclassified format. Accordingly, attached for your approval and forwarding to the subcommittee is an original of a memorandum which contains a response to the requests in referenced letter dated August 6, 1975.

A copy of the memorandum is being furnished for your records.

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Memorandum being submitted in unclassified format pursuant to a conversation on 9/29/75 between SA and SA and in accordance with instructions from Mr. as noted above.

As indicated above, the memorandum and documents which were classified and submitted to the Department were so classified inasmuch as they referred to aspects of the Emergency Detention Program, which program was a Departmental program and was originally classified by the Department. Classified communications in our files pertaining to this program indicate they were classified inasmuch as the Department had so classified the program.

Per SA , documents submitted as enclosures with the 9/8/75 memorandum are being held by the Department and will be forwarded the subcommittee with attached unclassified memorandum.

During 1939 and 1940, a custodial detention list was compiled by the FBI consisting of the identity of those individuals whose presence at liberty in the United States in time of war or national emergency would be dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States Government. On June 23, 1940, the Attorney General was advised of such a list and on March 18, 1941, information pertaining to the identity and tendencies of individuals on this list was forwarded to the Department of Justice. The use of the term custodial detention list was discontinued on August 14, 1943, and then the list became known as the Security Index (SI).

During 1945 the SI was cancelled except for those portions relating to communists, Russians, and individuals whose nationalistic tendencies resulted from an ideological or organizational affiliation with Marxist groups. On March 8, 1946, the FBI advised the Attorney General a list was being prepared of all members of the Communist Party and any others who would be dangerous or potentially dangerous in the event of a break in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union,

The Attorney General

or other serious crisis, involving the United States and the USSR. This list was to be prepared as a result of developments in the international situation during that time period and in light of Soviet espionage investigations then being conducted by the FBI. The Attorney General was apprised of this list so the Attorney General could advise whether such action met with his approval. As far back as September 20, 1946, the Department of Justice advised the FBI that a program was under consideration for the detention of communists in the event of a national emergency or hostilities between the United States and the USSR through Presidential Directive which would empower the Secretary of War to define a military exclusion area and would provide for the detention of persons by the Bureau of Prisons. During August, 1948, the Department provided the FBI with a Departmental Portfolio entitled, "Program For Apprehension and Detention of Persons Considered Potentially Dangerous to the National Defense and Public Safety of the United States." This program established guidelines for the apprehension by the FBI of individuals considered dangerous to the national defense of the United States during times of emergency. In time of an emergency a Presidential Proclamation would be issued and brought before Congress for ratification.

On September 23, 1950, the Internal Security Act of 1950 became a law and with it the passage of Title II concerning the Emergency Detention Act (EDA). Title II of the Internal Security Act declared that when a state of internal security emergency is proclaimed by the President, he, through the Attorney General, would direct the apprehension and detention of each person as to whom there were reasonable grounds to believe that such person probably would engage in, or probably conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage. The list, or SI, being maintained by the FBI of those persons who should be considered dangerous during times of an emergency was to be utilized to aid in the apprehension and detention of individuals under the auspices of the EDA. During 1951, a list of names which were maintained on the SI was prepared and furnished the Department. Criteria for inclusion on the SI were furnished the Department and on October 8, 1952, the Attorney General approved the standards used by the FBI.

The SI consisted of 5 x 8 cards which contained background information, nationalistic tendency, file numbers, and organizational affiliation of the individuals included thereon.

The Attorney General

Additions to and deletions from the SI were reviewed for approval or rejection at FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) and final approval was furnished by the Department except for a period during 1955 when the Department had neither funds nor manpower for the review.

The SI program was reviewed on a continuous basis at FBIHQ and whenever revisions of policy or criteria were made in the program, such revisions were submitted to the Attorney General for approval. The authority of the FBI in every phase of the SI program prior and subsequent to the passage of the Internal Security Act of 1950 has emanated from the Attorney General. Individuals were never investigated for the purpose of placing them on the SI; however, if an investigation of an individual disclosed potential dangerousness to the internal security of the United States in the event of a national emergency, then inclusion on the SI was considered. In addition this Bureau maintained a separate index known as the Reserve Index (RI) which was divided into two sections, namely Section A and Section B. This index was comprised of individuals whose activities did not warrant inclusion on the Security Index but who in time of national emergency should be afforded investigative attention to determine if their activities during the emergency would warrant their inclusion on the SI. Section A of the RI consisted of individuals in various professions who were in a position to use their influence and Section B comprised all other individuals on the RI.

On September 25, 1971, the EDA was repealed by Congress and the SI was discontinued as well as all plans for the apprehension of those listed on the SI. At the time of its discontinuance, the SI was divided into three priority levels, with those individuals in Priority I and Priority II only to be considered for detention in time of emergency. The RI was cancelled at the same time as the SI.

Following repeal of the EDA during September, 1971, the Attorney General was requested to advise whether repeal of the EDA limited the authority of the FBI to conduct security investigations or maintain an administrative index of security subjects. The Attorney General advised on October 22, 1971, that the investigative authority of the FBI was not affected and the FBI was not prohibited from maintaining an index of security subjects. As a result of the Attorney General's notification, the FBI instituted an ADEX for use as an

The Attorney General

administrative aid to maintain a readily available and up-to-date list of individuals deemed dangerous to the internal security and who would be afforded priority investigative coverage in the event of a national emergency.